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POWER PLANT SCHEME PRESENTED TO PUBLIC FROM ALL VIEWPOINTS

Statement Prepared by Committee of One Hundred Offers Arguments Pro and Con.

Summary of the arguments pro and con the proposed location of the government-owned central heat, light and power plant on the waterfront has been prepared by the committee of one hundred for the development of Washington, and this is being distributed among all the large business, patriotic, art, architectural and civic associations of the country.

This is part of the nation-wide campaign inaugurated a week ago by the committee of one hundred, which has enlisted the support of nearly three thousand of the largest organizations in the United States. The statement, issued over the signature of Glenn Brown, chairman of the committee, relative to this summary, is as follows:

INFORMATION OF PUBLIC SOUGHT.

"The public has heard much about the location of the proposed power plant at the foot of 14th street, but, in the confusion of arguments on opposite sides of the question, the public has not been able to form an accurate opinion as to the merits of the case. It is fair to assume that even in Congress many men, if not actually ignorant of the subject, are not fully cognizant of the merits of the case; hence, in order to present it as briefly and succinctly as possible, a statement is subjoined hereto, giving in parallel columns and in the briefest form the arguments which have been advanced for and against the building of this power plant. We have endeavored to state the case fairly and without prejudice."

The contending views are summarized as follows:

Arguments by Those in Favor of the Proposed Power Plant.

First: The proposed central heating, lighting and power plant has been under discussion and study since 1904. (See report of Bernard A. Green, January 9, 1905; also, report of the Thompson committee, June 1, 1911, and later in 1912.) The appropriation under which the proposed power plant is to be built was approved by the Sixty-third Congress June 23, 1913. There is, therefore, no alternative for Treasury officials except to go ahead and carry out the mandate of Congress.

Second: The power plant will effect very considerable economies in lighting and heating government buildings, in a zone readily reached from it.

Third: The new power plant is to be located south and east of the Southern railway tracks, more than a mile from the White House, and in a region of wharves and docks. The character of the buildings and improvements along here are all poor, and a well designed power plant, even with tall chimneys, will not be an injury to the general appearance or effect.

Fourth: The erection of the power plant with two stacks will, it is calculated, enable the taking away of some seventeen existing chimney stacks of other power plants.

Fifth: It is suggested and even alleged that the opposition, if not actually in the name of the Potomac Electric Power Company, is largely inspired by people connected with it, or by people whose friends are interested in it as stockholders. The new power plant will be a fine building and a credit to Washington, rather than an injury.

Arguments by Those Opposed to the Proposed Power Plant.

First: Even though Congress passed the bill for the construction of this power plant in 1913, it is not too late for it to reconsider that action, especially in view of the protest made by the art commission and many citizens of Washington.

Second: While it is conceded that the power plant may effect considerable economies, it is argued that even greater economies could be effected by enlarging the existing Capitol power plant.

Third: While it is true that the power plant is to be located in a district which is as yet undeveloped, that in no way detracts from the argument that the plan of the city of Washington, originated by the founders of the city, restudied in recent years at a very considerable expense, and thus far generally accepted, contemplates parking the water front from the War College up to a connection with the present Potomac Park. Placing the power plant where it is proposed to put it will seriously interfere, if not effectually block, the completion of this circuit boulevard and park system.

Fourth: While it is proposed to erect a power plant with only two high stacks (certainly a disfigurement to the city), the chances are that, as the more government buildings are built in the neighborhood the plant will have to be enlarged and the number of stacks increased to four, six or eight. The proposed plant, with high stacks, will, from Potomac Park, be a serious disfigurement to the landscape, but obviously the enlarged plant will be that much worse.

Fifth: The accusation that the opposition to the power plant is not disinterested, but is based on selfish motives, is nothing short of libelous, unless it can be proved to be true. If it is true the facts ought to be shown up. Perhaps the best evidence, however, that the charge is totally unfounded is the fact that the objectors to the proposed location are not advocating that nothing be done, but that either a new and unobjectionable location be found, or that the existing Capitol power plant be enlarged so as to take care of these new requirements.

ASK SIXTY DAYS' SUSPENSION.

In concluding his statement, Mr. Brown presents the desire of the committee for a postponement in building plans until a commission of engineers and power plant experts can make a report to Congress, as follows:

"In view of the conflict of opinion above indicated, there is a strong demand on the part of citizens from all over the country, who revere the name of Washington, who take pride in the Capital city, men who want to see the plan originally projected by Maj. L'Enfant, Washington's friend, carried out, that Congress shall suspend construction on the power plant for at least sixty days, a time sufficient to enable a committee of disinterested and competent engineers, expert in heating, lighting and power plant construction, to make a recommendation to Congress on the merits of the various proposals, and the arguments thereon."

University Men Join Fight on Water Front Power Plant Location

Resolutions in support of the opposition, fathered by the committee of one hundred for the development of Washington, against the water-front location for the central heat, light and power plant have been adopted by the University of Pennsylvania Club of the District. Copies of these resolutions have been sent to President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, members of the library committees in Congress, and a nation-wide campaign among University of Pennsylvania alumni has been inaugurated. There are from one to fifteen alumni clubs in each state in the Union as well as one in Manila. Resolutions have been sent to all these asking their active interest in the campaign. The matter has also been brought to the attention of the large alumnae organization, leading members of which have promised to support the effort.

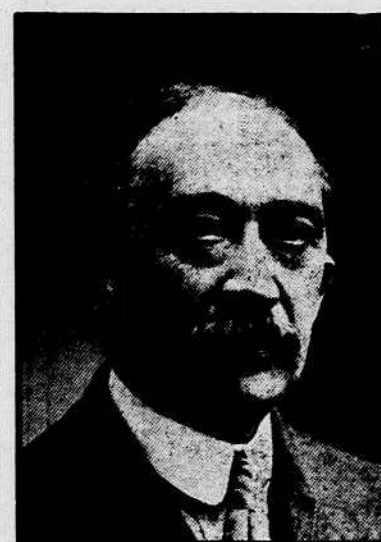
The resolution deprecates the action taken toward erection of the power plant in the parkway system without reference for approval to the federal fine arts commission and indorses any legislation looking to a reconsideration of the location and plans until a report can be made by a commission of disinterested engineers and authorities on power, light, coal consumption, etc.

Sentiment of University Men.

Organizations of this sort—namely, of college alumni—it is pointed out, have hitherto not been included among the many associations which have put themselves on record as opposed to the location. The men in question, in their document, make public their sentiments "as university men, taught

to believe in the ideal and trained in our various professions to work toward the ideal."

The resolution, which is signed by the executive committee of the club, is dated February 22, and is addressed to the President and Congress "to protest against the abandonment of the high ideals for the development of our National Capital as expressed in the plan of the parking commission, based on



GLENN BROWN.

and developed from the splendid conception of Washington and L'Enfant. Signed copies have been sent to President Wilson and to both houses of Congress.

Would Refer All Projects.

The resolution further pleads that no action in future projects of public character shall be taken before reference to those who have been placed as advisers for and guardians of the development of the capital which is an expression of the ideals of the whole

American people, and declares that the proposed plant will, with its huge stacks, compete with and overshadow existing and proposed monuments to great men and squarely block the pro-



WILLIAM E. STRAUSS.

posed boulevard extension along the river.

The executive committee, which signed the document is composed of Walter F. Baughman, Karl C. Corley, D. Roberts Harper, 2d; John R. Mohler, Charles S. Reeve, Charles W. Richardson, Thomas W. Sidwell, John B. Tuttle and H. C. Yarrow.

Annual Flower Sale Planned.

Arrangements for the annual flower sale, to be held in May, were made at a meeting of the Women's Clinic last evening, at 1237 T street. Resolutions of regret at the deaths of Dr. H. L. E. Johnson and Dr. G. M. Perry, who were members of the clinic, were adopted. Miss M. F. Case was elected an honorary member.

Are Special Guests at Dinner.

Ruth St. Denis and her husband, A. T. Shawn, who appeared at a local theater last week, were entertained at a dinner yesterday by Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Shawn was initiated into the fraternity.

NAVY YARD'S OUTPUT OF CARTRIDGE CASES

Fifteen Hundred for Brass Shells Manufactured Every Week, Admiral Strauss States.

Fifteen hundred brass shell cartridge cases for three-inch and four-inch navy ammunition are made each week at the Washington navy yard, according to the statement of Admiral Strauss of the bureau of ordnance, who appeared before the appropriations committee of the House, in explanation of certain naval deficiency items contained in the further urgent deficiency bill reported to the House yesterday.

The admiral told the appropriations committee that in order to hasten production the yard is working three shifts a day on the ammunition output, and that the increased output is responsible for reducing the larger cartridge cases from \$12 apiece to \$8 apiece. The committee learned that thirty pounds of metal are in a four-inch shell case.

Discussion of Ammunition.

Representative Sherley, chairman of the fortifications subcommittee, which handles millions of dollars of defense ammunition, asked Admiral Strauss if army ammunition could not be used for naval guns. The naval expert replied in the negative, explaining that there is no similarity between the army and navy guns, nor the use to which they must be put.

As reported yesterday, the new deficiency bill carries \$955,000 for ordnance, of which a large proportion is to build anti-aircraft guns. When Admiral Strauss was before the naval affairs committee he testified that he had originally estimated for these new weapons of defense, but that they had been cut out by the Navy Department. Shortly after his testimony was given Secretary Daniels wrote to the House asking for nearly \$3,000,000 of "deficiency" appropriations, and this included the money for initial anti-aircraft guns, amounting to \$169,000.

Early Action Is Expected.

The odd thing is that the anti-aircraft guns may now be provided for

in the deficiency bill before the naval appropriation bill is ready for the House, as the deficiency bill is ready to take a short trip through the House to the Senate.

Admiral Strauss said no anti-aircraft guns have been provided for a single dreadnaught; that he believed it desirable to equip thirteen ships immediately with these guns, two to a ship. The guns, complete, cost \$5,940, and Admiral Strauss said that some of the guns were ready to build and mount if the appropriation goes through. The guns will be built at the Washington navy yard.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT

Adopt Resolutions in Favor of His Renomination and Re-Election; Laud His Patriotism.

BOSTON, March 11.—Adopting resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Wilson, the democratic state committee today recommended as candidates for delegates at large to the national convention former Gov. David I. Walsh, Joseph O'Neill of Brookline, a former congressman; Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell and Charles B. Strecker, assistant United States treasurer in this city.

The resolutions expressing the desire of the committee "to be recorded in favor of the renomination and re-election of President Wilson" said, in part:

"He has been patient, high-minded and patriotic. He has stood for America and for peace. With clear vision and rare judgment, he has steered a straight course amid the cross-currents of criticism and opposition. He has won the approval of the fair-minded of all parties. He has brought to the solution of international affairs the same high purpose, the same ideals of respect for law, for justice and a proper regard for the rights of others as Americans are wont to admire in their first representative.

"In this hour of national peril we need his cool and self-poised mind, his earnest and lofty patriotism, his wise and discriminating judgment, to safeguard the interests and uphold the honor and dignity of our common country."

As alternates, the state committee named Edmund C. Codman and Vincent Brogan of this city, Thomas F. Higgins of Fall River and Oscar Rochelau of Worcester.

AMERICAN LINER CHINA REACHES SAN FRANCISCO

Details of Boarding and Taking Off of Germans Given by Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The American steamer China, from which thirty-eight men were taken by a British boarding party February 13 off the Japanese coast, arrived here today. C. I. Brown, special deputy collector of the port, acting for Collector J. O. Davis, summoned Capt. F. E. Frazer to make a report.

Capt. Frazer declined to make public the details of the boarding of the China, but some of them were supplied by Mrs. W. E. Knapp, a passenger, who said she took stenographic notes of some of the conversation.

The China was stopped with a shot across her bow from the British auxiliary cruiser Lauretic about 100 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze-Kiang and boarded by Lieuts. Newbury and Steele and a detail of five of the Lauretic's crew, according to Mrs. Knapp, whose story was corroborated by other passengers.

Passengers All Questioned.

The passengers were lined up on deck and each man was asked if he were a German, according to Mrs. Knapp, who said the Germans, Austrians and Turks were then segregated. Two of the Germans taken off, W. E. Schuetter, a merchant of Tsingtau, and Richard Webber, left their wives aboard the China.

Webber, said Mrs. Knapp, protested the right to take off any Germans, and finally he was removed to the Lauretic with the thirty-seven others. Look Tin Eli, president of the China Mail Steamship Company, owners of the China, was at the dock when the vessel arrived, but beyond a comment that "the episode was a serious one" he had nothing to say. Attaches of the German consulate also were at the dock to care for the twenty-four German women and children aboard the vessel.

H. Booker Dalton, sixty years, died suddenly when driving with a friend near Lynchburg, Va.



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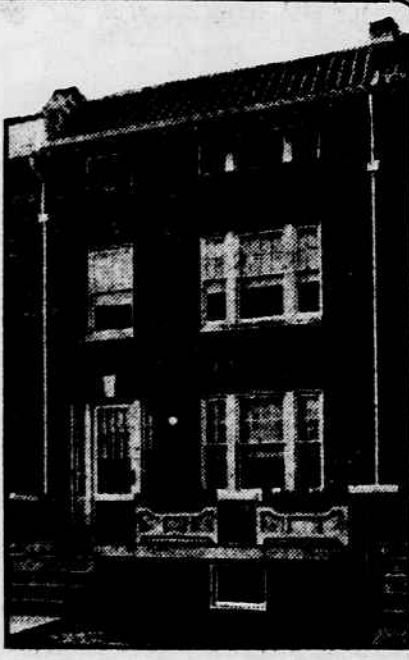
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